

BIG FUND FOR MINERS

President Mitchell's Plan Adopted by National Convention.

PUBLIC APPEAL FOR \$1,000,000

Assessment Levied on Members Now at Work Will Raise \$300,000 a Week. Soft Coal Men Will Violate No Contracts.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 21.—The national convention of the United Mine Workers of America adjourned Saturday afternoon after unanimously adopting the plan offered by President Mitchell for raising a fund of \$1,000,000



(Where Miners' Convention Was Held)

a week to aid the striking anthracite miners. A few changes were made in Mitchell's plan by the special committee, but they relate only to the method of assessment. The committee's report was as follows:

First—That the national secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers be authorized to appropriate \$50,000 from the funds of the national treasury for the benefit of the districts 1, 7 and 9 (anthracite districts).

Second—That all districts and sub-districts and local unions be asked to donate whatever they can afford for the support of the strike.

Third—That an assessment of 10 per cent be levied on earnings of members where check system is used and of other mines of \$1 a man every week. This assessment is not to be made against members of union now on strike, but to commence when strikes are over.

Fourth—That the assessments to be paid direct by the local unions to Secretary-Treasurer Wilson.

Fifth—That 50 per cent be deducted from the salaries of all national district officers and organizers.

Sixth—That the assessment begin from July 15.

Seventh—That all contributions made by the national organization be distributed to the anthracite districts in the ratio shown by the last coal reports.

Eighth—That each local union be requested to aid as far as possible in securing work for men now on strike. In this connection the good offices of the American Federation of Labor will be requested.

Ninth—That an address be submitted to the American people.

The object of the address to the American people are as follows:

The convention of the United Mine Workers clearly affirms the line of action which it deems to be determined to pursue.

The coal miners of this country recognize the industrial process of the country during the last decade. Our mines have produced the wealth of the country and the miners receive no compensation for the labor and danger they undergo they feel that they are being dealt with unjustly in the matter of wages, hours and other conditions of labor.

The coal miners of this country are so powerful that individual are helpless and experience shows that when capital combines labor must unite. The grievances of the miners have forced them to organize and to take from the operators what belongs to them, but to receive better treatment and fair remuneration for their labor.

For five years the miners have lived up to the letter and spirit of every contract now when they have entered, and do not intend to violate them now.

The miners believe that the best interests of the country are opposed by a general strike of the coal miners and wish they feel that in the present fight their union may be destroyed nothing had changed them to break their agreements. The miners request the American people to bring such pressure to bear upon the anthracite operators and anthracite railways as will compel them to submit to arbitration.

The expenses of the miners call for a contribution of \$1,000,000 per month from sources outside the union, and with this amount the miners are confident they can win the anthracite strike.

Provided Mitchell was in a most excellent manner after adjournment. He said that despite the fact that his most sanguine expectations, that his brother miners not only publicly, but privately, fully met and understood all of his recommendations made in his opening address and assured him of earnest support in view and policies that he had announced at the convention hall. He said he would return to the anthracite field as soon as possible with all the power and support necessary to carry on the strike.

superintendents of some of the companies say they can, operations will be resumed at two of the mines in this region. The Maltby colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company is about ready to resume the mining of coal. The superintendent says he has 95 men sure, whom he can depend upon to report for work when the whistle blows, and that they are nearly all expert miners. The strike leaders say it will be impossible for any of the collieries to start up, as the miners cannot be obtained.

JOHN W. MACKAY DEAD

Millionaire Succumbed to Heat Prostration at London Residence.

London, July 21.—John W. Mackay, the San Francisco millionaire, who



JOHN W. MACKAY.

had been suffering from heat prostration since Tuesday last, died at his residence on Carlton House Terrace at 6.30 o'clock last evening.

Mr. Mackay's condition, as stated on Saturday, had improved, but the patient had a bad night, and yesterday morning a consultation was held by three physicians. Mr. Mackay grew worse as the day passed. He was unconscious most of the time and died very peacefully. The immediate cause of death was heart failure. The right lung was found to be congested, and the symptoms indicated pneumonia.

Mrs. Mackay, her mother, and Countess Telfener were present when Mr. Mackay died, and Princess Galatro Colonna arrived from Paris a half hour after her stepfather's death.

Mr. Mackay was the last surviving member of the four Bonanza kings, Flood, O'Brien and Fair, the other three having long since died.

DECLINED A JUDGESHIP

Senator McLaurin Refused Appointment Offered By President.

Oyster Bay, L. I., July 22.—President Roosevelt in receipt of a letter from Senator John L. McLaurin, of South Carolina, declining the proffered appointment to the vacancy on the bench of the United States court of claims.

The president is not certain what he will do about Senator McLaurin. It is understood that he is anxious to appoint him to some position in recognition of what the president regards as his services to the country and his demonstrated ability in public life. Senator McLaurin's letter is couched in the most positive terms, and evidently was based in particular upon a newspaper article which accompanied the letter. The article stated that the senator had sold himself for the prospect of getting such an office as that offered to him. It can be said, however, that the president regards such a type of accusation as beneath notice, and sincerely regrets that Senator McLaurin should have deemed it necessary to pay any attention to it.

GENERAL BROOKE RETIRED

Presented With a Loving Cup By Staff Officers.

Washington, July 22.—Major General John R. Brooke, commander of the department of the east, having reached the age limit, was retired from active service yesterday, and is succeeded by Major General Adna R. Chaffee, who is now stationed at Manila, as commander of the Philippine department.

Relieved By MacArthur.

New York, July 22.—Major General Arthur MacArthur yesterday assumed command of the department of the east, relieving Major General John R. Brooke. The ceremony took place in the headquarters building on Governor's Island. General Brooke was presented with a large silver loving cup by the officers of his staff.

The Troops of the Post

and a double line of sentries was formed from General Brooke's house to the ward. Down this line he passed, escorted by all the staff, and the 12 guns of a major general's salute were fired in his honor.

New Surgeon General of Army.

Washington, July 22.—The president has designated Colonel R. M. O'Reilly to be surgeon general of the army, to succeed General Forwood, who will retire on September 7 next. Colonel O'Reilly will have until January, 1909, to serve as surgeon general. He was appointed from Pennsylvania as a medical cadet in 1864. He is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Newspaper to Publish the Bible.

Pana, Ill., July 22.—The Assumption Independent, a weekly newspaper, announces that it will begin the publication of the Holy Bible this week, commencing with Genesis, and continuing until the whole is published. According to the plan, it will require 50 years to complete the publication.

TAFT SAYS FAREWELL

Pope Leo Greeted Americans With Greatest Cordiality.

PLEASED WITH CUR METHODS

Pontiff Said He Was Confident Negotiations Were a Starting Point For Complete Solution of the Friars Question.

Rome, July 22.—The farewell meeting between the Pope and Governor Taft took place yesterday. The Americans were ushered into the private library, and so soon as the door was opened the Pope went half way to meet them and greeted Governor Taft with the greatest cordiality. The Pontiff commenced the interview by saying that he was most satisfied and happy at the results obtained and was confident that the negotiations would be the starting point of a complete and satisfactory solution of the question under discussion. He added that the apostolic delegate soon to be appointed would be instructed most strictly and precisely regarding carrying out the ideas determined upon between the United States and the Vatican, saying: "I will see that orders be given him as to his work, over which I will watch him personally."

Turning the conversation, the Pope expressed the highest esteem for American methods of treating church matters. In fact, he had more than once pointed to the United States as setting an example well worth copying.

Governor Taft thanked the Pope for the promptness and courtesy shown him during his visit and promised cooperation with the apostolic delegate in executing the business on the lines agreed upon at Rome. He expressed regret at the fact that the negotiations had been made the occasion for the circulation of false and even calumnious rumors in various papers and by some telegraphic agencies, which had given rise to unfavorable comments upon the Vatican. The Pope also protested against such false reports, but he philosophically declared that by this time he was accustomed to that kind of misrepresentation.

The pontiff then rose with unusual activity, walked with the Americans to the opposite side of the room, and showed them the mosaic which he is sending to President Roosevelt in return for the present of a box containing his (Mr. Roosevelt's) literary works. The mosaic is a copy of Corridi's well-known picture of Pope Leo sitting on the terrace of the Vatican gardens surveying Rome. It was made in the Vatican workshops.

The Pope then gave Bishop O'Gorman an autograph letter to President Roosevelt.

To mark his satisfaction at the success of the negotiations, the Pope presented each member of Governor Taft's party with a personal gift enclosed in a magnificent morocco case adorned with the Papal arms. Governor Taft received a gold rose quill of exquisite workmanship, with Pope Leo's coat of arms on the feather. To Bishop O'Gorman was presented a pectoral cross set with rubies and amethysts and having a cameo center bearing the figure of the Virgin surrounded with pearls. Judge Smith and Major Porter both received a gold jubilee medal. The Pope gave Mrs. Taft an enamel reproduction of the ancient painting of St. Ursula surrounded by virgins.

After an audience of 40 minutes, in which the conversation was carried on entirely in French, Bishop O'Gorman and Major Porter translating, the Pope saw the Americans to the door of the library.

Later, Governor Taft, accompanied by Judge Smith and Captain Strother, left Rome for Naples.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD

Many Miles of Fertile Farm Land Covered By Water.

Keokuk, Ia., July 21.—Exploration of the flooded district of the Mississippi river from Keokuk south shows conditions beyond the appreciation or realization of any but those of long experience with the Father of Waters in its most destructive mood. The situation is growing worse hourly and a great conflagration would not be more rapidly destructive. There is not the slightest chance of stopping this most costly flood in the history of the great river. People at the river cities give accounts of losses aggregating many millions of dollars. Hundreds of farmers rich ten days ago are penniless and homeless.

Careful estimates gathered from the statements of best informed people indicate the loss up to date is about \$6,000,000, with every prospect of two or three millions additional by the rise above, not yet reaching the lower stretches of the river. Most of this loss is on the Missouri side of the river between Keokuk and Hannibal.

Searching For \$70,000,000.

San Francisco, July 22.—The schooner Hermann has sailed for the South Sea, ostensibly on a pleasure trip, but in reality, it is said, in search of buried treasure, amounting to \$70,000,000, reported to have been hidden on an island by the mutinous crew of a Japanese ship. Captain James Brown, a retired mariner of the Atlantic coast, is in command of the Hermann, and is accompanied by four or five eastern friends. The little schooner was fitted out at an expense of \$18,000.

Fatal Collision at Sea Off N. J.

Sea Off N. J., July 22.—A collision occurred here yesterday between a passenger train and a freight train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Lloyd Clark, engineer of the passenger train was killed. No one else was hurt.

GENERAL SMITH GUILTY

Author of "Kill and Burn" Order Retired by President Roosevelt.

Washington, July 17.—Secretary Root brought from Oyster Bay the case of General Jacob H. Smith, tried by court-martial at Manila on account of orders to Major Waller. General Smith



BRIGADIER GENERAL JACOB H. SMITH.

was found guilty of the charges by the court-martial and sentenced to be admonished by the reviewing authority. The president has so admonished General Smith and retired him under the law which provides that officers having reached the age of 62 years may be retired at will by the president. Root supplements the reprimand of President Roosevelt in a long circular, in which he explains the conditions which resulted in the court-martial of General Smith, and shows that although Smith issued the "kill and burn" order, as a matter of fact very few persons were killed as a result of that order, the casualties being confined almost wholly to the 11 natives killed under Major Waller's direction.

The court sentenced him to be admonished by the reviewing authority, and the court appended to the sentence the following explanation: "The court is thus lenient in view of the undisputed evidence that the accused did not mean everything that his unexplained language implied; that his subordinates did not gather such a meaning; and that the orders were never executed in such a sense, notwithstanding that a desperate struggle was being conducted with a cruel and savage foe."

PLEASURE SEEKERS DROWNED

Excursion Steamer On Elbe Cut In Two By a Tug.

Hamburg, July 22.—Between 50 and 60 lives were lost in a collision on the river Elbe early yesterday morning between the excursion steamer Primus and the Hamburg-American line tug Hansa. Early reports made the loss of life over a hundred, but as the day advanced missing passengers turned up and reduced the list to the figures given above.

The Primus had made an excursion trip from Buxtehude, province of Hanover, Prussia, and had 185 passengers on board. While on the Elbe, between Blankenese and Niinstetten, the Primus attempted to cross the river channel and was rammed by the Hansa. The tug tore her way clear through the side of the steamer, almost cutting her in two. The Primus began to settle, and the Hansa's crew set about to rescue the pain-stricken passengers of the steamer, many of whom jumped into the river rather than go down with the ill-fated steamer. Fifty of the passengers were landed aboard the tug by means of ropes and boat hooks, and for a time it was thought that the number was all that had been saved. Later it was learned that 75 others had been rescued by other craft.

The terrible panic that occurred on the Primus when the Hansa struck her rendered the efforts to save her passengers almost useless. Some of the survivors furnish graphic descriptions of the awful suddenness of the disaster. According to their story, the band was playing and many couples were dancing on deck when the crash of the collision came like a thunder-bolt. In the midst of the confusion the boilers exploded, adding to the horrors of the scene, and many persons are said to have been injured by flying splinters of metal.

Lawyer Charged With Robbery.

Greensburg, Pa., July 22.—The climax in the alleged robbery of nearly \$250,000 in money and bonds from the venerable Jacob Byers was reached here last evening, when William S. Byers, a leading lawyer of the Westmoreland county bar and the Democratic nominee for congress, was arrested on an information containing three separate charges, larceny by bailie and two for larceny. The information was made and sworn to by Jacob Byers, the reputed owner of the lost bonds and money, aged and infirm, and who has been unable to rise for several weeks from what is believed to be his deathbed. The bail bond was fixed at the sum of \$250,000.

Fatal Head-On Collision.

Rochester, N. Y., July 21.—A fatal head-on collision occurred between two passenger trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Hope Hospital, this city, last evening, in which one person was almost instantly killed and 19 others more or less seriously injured. Both trains were running at a high rate of speed when they came together. An engine and one passenger coach in one of the trains was thrown from the track down an embankment and into the Erie canal, and was completely wrecked; the other engine was demolished, but remained on the roadbed.

WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Wednesday, July 16.

Nineteen men deserted from the United States warship San Francisco at London yesterday.

The 49th annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania Good Templars was held at Pittsburgh.

William S. Hartley, editor of the New York Clipper, died at Atlantic City yesterday of Bright's disease.

It is said Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is convalescing very slowly, and there is great anxiety concerning her.

The convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association at Atlantic City adjourned yesterday to meet in Cincinnati next year.

Thursday, July 17.

The third annual convention of the Pennsylvania Stenographers' Association was held at Harrisburg, Pa., yesterday.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$1,000,000 to Clark University, Worcester, Mass., on condition that a like sum be raised elsewhere.

Sinko Hatto, a wealthy New York Japanese, has been appointed by his government to study tea growing conditions in South Carolina.

The New Jersey board of pardons refused a pardon to Walter McAllister, who was convicted of the murder of Jennie Bosschleuter at Paterson.

Friday, July 18.

Soft coal miners are so scarce in the Altoona, Pa., district that operators are advertising in the papers for them.

In putting down a test well at Mt. Vernon, O., the Logan Natural Gas Company struck gold in quantities as saying \$5 a ton.

Secretary of War Root will sail for Europe on the 24th inst., expecting to return to the United States about the middle of August.

The Philippines will soon be made a military department of the United States army, and district commanders will report to headquarters in Manila.

Saturday, July 19.

Albert D. Carmany, of Lebanon, Pa., has been appointed a bank examiner, vice G. W. Riley, resigned.

Secretary Hay left Washington yesterday for his summer vacation, which he will pass at his home in New Hampshire.

The Canadian Iron Molders' Union, in session at Toronto, Ont., defeated a resolution to withdraw from the American Federation of Labor.

The Lion Department Store, Oklahoma City, O. T., one of the largest in the southwest, was damaged to the extent of \$75,000 by fire yesterday.

Charles Newhouse, of Richmond, Va., who disappeared in December, 1901, has been located in South Africa, where he had been fighting in the Boer army.

Monday, July 21.

General Chaffee will sail from Manila for the United States September 30.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the principal business blocks of Cadiz, Trigg county, Ky., yesterday.

Henry Appel and Maurice Small were drowned yesterday while bathing in Miles river, near St. Michaels, Md.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has been summoned to Oyster Bay, L. I., for a conference with President Roosevelt.

The transport Sheridan reached San Francisco, Cal., Saturday from Manila, with nearly 1,400 ill and discharged soldiers.

Tuesday, July 22.

Engineers yesterday began surveying near Cumberland, Md., for the eastern extension of the Wabash railroad.

Mrs. Peter Thoenrich, of Reading, Pa., fell dead from heart disease during a fight between dogs in her home Sunday evening.

President Roosevelt appointed Hugh S. Suthen as superintendent of the United States Mint at New Orleans, vice Boothby, resigned.

The torpedo boat destroyer Paul Jones, built at San Francisco, Cal., has been delivered to the government at the Mare Island navy yard.

Ben Watts, Albert Miller and Robert McLaughlin were drowned in the Ohio river near Aurora, Ind. They were in a sailboat, which was capsized by a squall.

The Feminine Trait.

He (elated)—Then it's a bargain; you will be my wife?
She—Certainly. A woman is always looking for bargains, you know.—Chicago Daily News.

A Gentle Blow.

"Remember, my dear brethren," said the minister, "that charity covereth a multitude of sins. I hope you'll be unusually generous in your offering this morning."—Detroit Free Press.

Happiness.

"Would you," asked the millionaire's daughter, "marry a girl with red hair?"
"No," replied the poor young man, "for my heart is possessed by one with rich auburn tresses. Will you be mine?"
She threw herself into his arms and sobbed for joy.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Dizzy?

Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years they have been the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. All druggists.

FEDERAL AID COMING.

National Government May Soon Take a Hand in Promoting Building of Good Roads.

While the good roads movement has yielded tangible and practical results in a few states the necessity of federal aid and cooperation in the building of state highways has long been recognized. The fact that each state concerns itself with its own rural highways does not destroy the enterprise, for these highways, to be of permanent value must not only reach across state boundary lines in many instances but must ultimately form parts of a great connected interstate system of country roads.

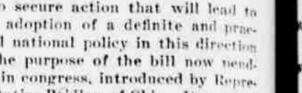
Its close and vital relation to interstate commerce therefore makes the good roads movement a question of as much national interest as the improvement of rivers and harbors, for which congress has appropriated, since the establishment of the government, nearly half a billion dollars, if the millions that have been expended in the "improvement" of unheeded creeks and bogs to further the interests of rural congressmen had been expended in the building of interstate country highways the benefit to commerce and to agriculturists would have been far greater.

To secure action that will lead to the adoption of a definite and practical national policy in this direction is the purpose of the bill now pending in congress, introduced by Representative Beldier, of Ohio. It provides for the assembling of a convention representing the war department, post office department, agricultural department, interior department of the federal government, as well as every state and territory in the union. As this assembly will naturally be largely composed of good roads experts it is expected that it will be able to formulate legislative recommendations to congress looking to national aid that will be practical and that will form the basis for a national policy upon which the federal government can enter actively and aggressively.—Chicago Record-Herald.

BULLETIN LETTER BOX.

An Excellent Idea for Farmers in Places Where Rural Free Delivery Has Been Established.

Now that rural delivery is spreading so rapidly, there is a new field for invention. In driving over the country one sees a funny variety of mail boxes, and a good deal of ingenuity is displayed. This illustration shows a good plan of putting up a box with a bulletin board at the top. On the board is the name of the farm, with



LETTER BOX WITH BULLETIN.

a place below where the farmer may advertise what he wishes to sell, as for instance: "Pleasant Hill farm, White Leghorn hens for sale." The box is made of galvanized iron, which renders it weather proof. It may of course be attached to the bottom of the sign board. A brace attached to the post at the rear and fastened to the sign board is necessary where cattle run at large.—Lee Grover, an Epitomist.

Wire Fence Telephones.

We have a telephone line six miles long, using a wire on fences. To cross highways we raise the wire on poles high enough to serve the purpose. Insulators must be used, 120 to the mile we use, and they cost one cent each. We have had no trouble with breaking of wires by climbing fences, but we post notices along warning people not to do any damage. Each farmer inspects the line on his own farm occasionally, to see that everything is all right. We started with second-hand phones that cost eight dollars each, but now buy new ones for \$12. With new phones and fence wire it costs about \$13.50 to install a phone in the house, and it will cost about 50 cents a year for maintenance. We expect to have much more line by fall.—Farm, Stock and Home.

Debts That Must Be Paid.

The up-to-date farmer pays his debts. One of the debts which he does not forget is the one he owes to the soil. He knows that each crop which the soil yields takes from it something of its fertility, and that, unless this fertility is returned to the soil, it soon can yield only a diminished crop. So he is very careful, year by year, to pay back to his land that fertility which the crops have taken from it. He will keep his hired help all the year, and year after year, for the longer they are kept in his employ the more valuable they are to him.—Joseph Carter, in Farmers' Voice.

Danger in Chick Throwing.

The Geneva station botanist has investigated a case in which pear trees stored in a nursery cellar were severely injured by being thawed too quickly. The soil around the roots of the trees had become frozen, and to facilitate the removal of the trees a small wood fire was built to thaw the soil. The tops of 25,000 trees were blackened and killed. Had the trees been thawed very gradually it is probable that no injury would have resulted.